

shape through said crystallised material. This means that as a result of this cross-sectional shape, the same conditions prevail for the gas along the entire inflow side, with the essentially even bulk density contributing its part. This can be improved still further in that the ratio of the rectangular sides of the cross-section of the bulk material stream is approximately 1:2 to 1:15, preferably ranging from 1:3 to 1:10, with the treatment gas being conducted through the bulk material stream from the larger side of the rectangle. In this way the method according to the invention differs from all those methods where the thicknesses of the bulk material stream and/or the gas flow conditions along the cross-section are different.

For gentle treatment, precrystallisation and crystallisation advantageously require a duration of between 10 and 80 minutes, preferably between 15 and 40 minutes, in particular between approx. 20 and 30 minutes. As mentioned above, according to the invention, subsequent heating up can be made more efficient by shortening this treatment step. According to the present invention this preferably takes place in that the heating following crystallisation, including precondensation, is carried out within a duration of 60 to 120 minutes, in particular approx. 90 minutes.

*-- Detailed Description of The Drawings --*  
Further details of the invention are provided by means of a preferred embodiment, diagrammatically shown in the drawing, as follows:

Fig. 1 is a flow chart of the method according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section of an embodiment of a crystalliser for precrystallisation and

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